





## The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

THIS work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "Chronicle and Directory for 1871" will be further augmented by the addition of a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the Post; also of the various HOUSE FLAGS; a MAP OF HONGKONG; a MAP OF JAPAN; and a CHART OF THE COAST, besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the standard work for all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Nov. 12th, 1870.

The date of the Daily Press from this office moved on Wednesday morning at 10.30, and the last morning left the office at 10.30.

## The Daily Press

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 17th, 1870.

THERE are sixty odd men in Hongkong who are constables; who are not under Mr. DEANE, and who are responsible to nobody; were the few but significant words used by the CHIEF-CLERK at the last meeting of the Legislative Council in reference to the district watchmen. It is impossible to add anything by way of argument to strengthen this simple statement of fact, and it will be astounding if the evil so long and so bitterly complained of is not remedied, now that it has at last been brought in a plain and tangible form to the cognizance of the Government.

Unfortunately, however, the discussion which took place has as yet led to little or no practical result. There was an almost undivided desire on the part of certain members of the Council to hush the affair up; and it is not surprising that some may have shrunk from the exposure which any searching investigation must have entailed. But there is no blinking the importance of the question, upon which argument after argument has already been given to the public. Why, it may be asked once more, is the Government so unwilling to approach this subject? Why could no satisfactory explanation be given as to who it is that appoints these dangerous and irresponsible men? How comes it that we have to resort to a hurried reference to ordinances to find out a thing that ought to be as clear as daylight—the authority by which a constable is appointed? And, lastly, by virtue of what power or ordinance is it that the Chinese are paying one-half of these men's salaries? All these points require to be cleared up; and the only one which it was attempted to answer was that as to who appoints these constables; and, unless we are very much mistaken, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S statement that they are appointed under Ordinance is based upon a serious misapprehension of the facts. The "Regulation of the Chinese" Ordinance (No. 8 of 1858) refers only to the appointment of Tapaous, and the Tapaous existing are the heads of the district watchmen not the watchmen themselves; while as to the salary of these men, it is distinctly provided that it shall be paid, not by Chinese, but "out of the produce of the police tax." Thus, notwithstanding the discussion of Friday last, the question still remains in statu quo; with, however, this difference, that what has come out with regard to it forms additional evidence of its importance and the unwillingness of the Government, either to reform the present system, or to afford information if indeed they are even in possession of it—as to the principles upon which the double police jurisdiction is founded.

## REVIEW.

Death Blow to corrupt Doctrine. A plain statement of facts published by the printer and people.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet which has just been issued in Shanghai under the above title. It is a translation apparently made by the missionaries at Tung-chow of the essay, which, as may be recollected, some time ago fell into their hands. The book, which commences by a preface signed by the Sacred Edict, to give it weight with the Chinese, is directed mainly against the Roman Catholic Missionaries, but—in the virulent charges which it contains, it includes Protestant missionaries and foreigners generally. The book is intended to be distributed in the Chinese colonies which are directed against the Catholic Clergy. Every vice conceivable and inconceivable is attributed to them, and details of the most revolting nature are stated as illustrations of the depravity of their character. The Roman Catholic Faith are treated. The translator who has rendered the work into admirable English, justly observes that it may seem to some that in a book so full of exaggerations, misrepresentations, and wholesale falsehoods, its excesses are its own relation. But the author doubtless understood his readers better than we do. He knew their extreme ignorance of everything relating to foreigners, and with what ready credulity they drink in such stories as those here presented, and he adds: "There can be no doubt in the minds of these who read this book will believe it." The work has been widely circulated, and in every instance in which it has been heard of, the parties possessing it have asserted that it was obtained from the Yamen, with strict injunctions not to allow it to fall into the hands of any foreigners. The authorship of the book is not known, but it is internal evidence of having been written by a person of literary education, and in no mean position in the Chinese Government, seeing that he was able to secure its distribution throughout the country by the hands of the Mandarin or mandarinizing Chinese.

and didactical arts by which they seek to manufacture a public sentiment that will be ready for deeds of violence and blood.

The pamphlet has to be regarded in three aspects: first, as illustrating the animus of the official classes in China, secondly, as revealing its effects upon the Chinese people generally; and, lastly, as it shows the inner working of the Chinese mind.

The prejudice, ignorance and violence which this pamphlet discloses and such as are almost beyond description. Every art is used to connect the most revolting ideas with foreigners, whether Missionaries or laymen; and astounding adroitness is displayed in seizing hold of what in truth is harmless and transmitting it into the most flagrant falsehood. Christianity, as a whole, is represented as a more doctrine of a political sect, whose design it is to overthrow the empire; while the various customs of the Catholics are each and all seized hold of, and declared to be connected with some evil purpose.

The reason of the decline of the Ming dynasty is to be found in their disregarding the precedents and laws of their predecessors, and retaining the regulations of the emperor, Han Kwang Chi, under the pretence of maintaining recommended Matteo Ricci to the emperor, and thus persons received several thousands of miles distant and not acknowledged, were allowed to come and go without any inquiries as to their object; they have travelled freely and without any check, and have been allowed to watch them; and have journeyed wherever they liked, without any one to exercise surveillance over them.

Every seventh day they perform worship which took place at the same time as the old and young men; and women assemble in the church, the leader of the service takes the principal seat, and exerts the same influence as the priest. When the ceremony is over all give themselves up to boisterous and unbecoming merriment. They call it the "Great Communion," or the "Love-gathering."

This is the midst of the charges that are made, and it is selected simply because the others are such as it would be scandalous to mention. The accusation of extracting money which has been so widely propagated, is made with the following ridiculous explanation; which is, however, such as might be believed by ignorant Chinese, though, of course, it would only be laughed at by the better class.

The reason for extracting the eyes is this. From one hundred pounds of Chinese lead can be extracted eight pounds of silver, and the remaining ninety-two pounds can be sold at the official rate. But the only way to obtain this silver is by compounding the lead with the eyes of Christians. The eyes of foreigners are not taken out of their own people, but only those of the Chinese. The method by which this silver is obtained has never been discovered by any of the Christians during the long period in which this religion has been propagated here. There is, however, a tradition that the eyes were taken out of the Christians over the surface of a altar. The price of this art is very lucrative, and some native Christians have by great assiduity procured possession of it.

Will be seen from the above, every peculiarity of foreigners has been seized hold of with diabolical ingenuity as the means of fermenting ill-feeling against them, and, notwithstanding that the work is interpreted with a view to exaggeration, there was a substantial doctrine of the Christian Religion, the design with which it is written is on the surface, and is evidently not to refute a religious doctrine, but to inflame the prejudices and hatred of the ignorant masses against all foreigners, and, possibly, to produce a general rising against Europeans.

Passing to the next point, the effects which this work is likely to produce upon the masses in China, it is impossible not to be impressed. The work is so full of monstrous and untrue statements, and the accusations are, they are such as would be believed, at least to a great extent, by a large number of the ignorant people in China. Those who have any opportunity of really knowing the Chinese are to the truth regarding foreigners are but a sprinkling of the whole population. The remainder of the people are in dense ignorance, as to everything connected with Europeans, and would be very likely to accept explanations, which are given them, and which are so full of error and mode of thought habitual among themselves. No doubt, being familiar with falsehoods of the kind, the larger proportion of the people would reject much as fabulous, but they would at least believe that, under the name of Christianity, there was a substantial doctrine of truth, and the assertion which it is evidently most desired to impress upon them, namely that Christianity is designed in some way to injure them, and is a political instrument for undermining the Empire, would be very likely to be accepted.

It is not to be overlooked that all the secret political societies in China adopt a new doctrine, which they propagate, partly as a means of keeping the Society together, and partly with the object of "inflaming the people against the Government." The Society, further, it must be remembered, that the Taipings actually succeeded, in degrading Christianity into one of such secret Society's doctrines or *kiao*. The ritual, which some ignorant enthusiasts considered as an evil, and which the Government has since abolished, was simply a new *kiao* or teaching; and the blasphemous mixing up of the Tien Wong, the Taping leader, with Christian traditions must have fully impressed the people with the idea that their religion was the least distant connection with the Christian sect, and that in reality they were nothing but a political society, such as those who combined to support the Taping movement. This idea is carefully worked out in the pamphlet, and the reader will follow the explication of the non-human species, which is appended to it, the doctrine of the Heavenly Father and Heavenly Brother (those propounded by the Taipings) are stated to have been discovered upon careful study of the ground work for accusations of all kinds against foreigners.

It is in its last bearing, however, that this pamphlet is probably of most interest; that it is to be displayed in a striking manner the peculiarities of the Chinese mind. It shows how kind and generous the Chinese are in the manner in which they are in the habit of themselves exciting rebellions; and, lastly, the pamphlet at the present time gives an insight into the motives, which have induced the present anti-foreign movement. It is most surprising that people whose superstitions are such that they can find evil in the simplest actions of foreigners, should be difficult to deal with, and that, attributing underhand motives to our commonest actions, they are so ready to believe that those who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

subject—but because they are aware, that such is the common practice of the Chinese themselves. Such is the ingenuity with which these misrepresentations have been made. Lastly, the work under review is a very interesting and instructive study of the nation repeatedly made, that the Chinese would be able to expel all foreigners from the kingdom. We have here brought face to face the two extremes of the Chinese mind, the one, which is the result of the Ming Dynasty, and the other, which is the result of the present policy, the present Dynasty will also fall.

The reason of the decline of the Ming dynasty is to be found in their disregarding the precedents and laws of their predecessors, and retaining the regulations of the emperor, Han Kwang Chi, under the pretence of maintaining recommended Matteo Ricci to the emperor, and thus persons received several thousands of miles distant and not acknowledged, were allowed to come and go without any inquiries as to their object; they have travelled freely and without any check, and have been allowed to watch them; and have journeyed wherever they liked, without any one to exercise surveillance over them.

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concocted himself in company with the unprincipled, who, when they were near his house, he stopped in consequence, but though the point was raised, Mr. Moser was decided to have won the race.

THIRD RACE.—3.30 p.m. For Four-Cared Cattle, 1 mile. Time for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 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1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd, 1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd, 1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th







**BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

[illegible]

Flag & Sig.	Port	Consignment	Destination
<b>HONGKONG.</b>			
Brig. 10.	888 Reserve Co.		Melbourne
Brig. 10.	281 Reserve, Tobacco & Co.		
Brig. 10.	473 Aze. Heard & Co.		
Brig. 10.	212 Chinese.		
Brig. 10.	146 Sze-chow & Co.		
<b>Receiving Vessels, &amp; Tugs.</b>			
Brig. 10.	1000 P. & O. Co.		
Brig. 10.	318 Water Police.		
<b>WELAND.</b>			
<b>Sailing Vessels.</b>			
Brig. 10.	1000 Chinese.		
Brig. 10.	281 Tobacco, & Co.		
Brig. 10.	888 Gibbs, Livingston & Co.		New York
Brig. 10.	473 Aze. Heard & Co.		
Brig. 10.	212 Chinese.		
Brig. 10.	1100 Ojuyant & Co.		New York
Brig. 10.	146 Sze-chow & Co.		
Brig. 10.	610 Sze-chow & Co.		New York
Brig. 10.	473 Ojuyant & Co.		
Brig. 10.	473 Gibbs & Co.		London
Brig. 10.	810 Fong Hoi & Co.		
Brig. 10.	810 Aze. Heard & Co.		
Brig. 10.	212 Chinese.		New York
Brig. 10.	318 Gibbs, Livingston & Co.		
<b>M.A.C.A.O.</b>			
<b>Order</b>			
N. G. & Co.	600 Caracolas & Co.		Peru
N. G. & Co.	1164 Grant & Co.		
<b>Order</b>			
N. G. & Co.			Saigon
N. G. & Co.			Liverpool

[illegible]

Brit. sh.	2793	Corrigan, Hudson & Co.	Amoy, &c.
Brit. sh.	400	Rasaeli & Co.	Bangkok
Brit. sh.	220	Wells, Hutton & Co.	
Amr. sh.	620	Florer, Dow & Co.	
Brit. sh.	900	Fraser & Co.	Nagasaki
Russ. sh.	417	Order	
Amr. sh.	210	Wm. Futato & Co.	New York
N. G. sh.	200	Sourate, Hudson & Co.	
Amr. sh.	620	Fraser & Co.	
N. G. sh.	631	Gyffant & Co.	New York
Brit. sh.	418	Wells, Hutton & Co.	
Brit. sh.	418	Burau, Hudson & Co.	
N. G. sh.	418	Florer, Dow & Co.	
Brit. sh.	720	Gyffant & Co.	London
N. G. sh.	406	Gyffant & Co.	
Amr. sh.	600	Wm. Futato & Co.	
N. G. sh.	600	Olaphant & Co.	
N. G. sh.	406	Burau, Hudson & Co.	Canton
Brit. sh.	200	Fraser & Co.	
Brit. sh.	432	Fraser, Matheson & Co.	London
Brit. sh.	341	Fraser & Co.	New York
Brit. sh.	491	Hutton, Hudson & Co.	
<b>YOKOHAMA</b>			
Amr. sh.	476	Ang. Hagar & Co.	San Francisco
Brit. sh.	210	Wm. Futato, Yokohama, 1870.	
N. G. sh.	810	P. P. Co.	Hongkong
N. G. sh.	210	J. A. Ogawa Government	Utsurata
N. G. sh.	400	Shibata & Co.	Utsurata
N. G. sh.	300	Schultz Reiss & Co.	Utsurata
N. G. sh.	390	A. Ayrin & Co.	Utsurata
N. G. sh.	400	Fraser & Co.	
Amr. sh.	560	E. G. Kirby & Co.	
N. G. sh.	400	Wells, Hutton & Co.	Utsurata
N. G. sh.	231	Culines	
Amr. sh.	400	Order	
Brit. sh.	230	Wm. Baker & Co.	Utsurata
Brit. sh.	388	Wilks & Robinson	
Brit. sh.	400	Gilman & Co.	
Amr. sh.	945	Fraser, Matheson & Co.	London, &c.
Brit. sh.	600	Finlay's Robertson & Co.	
Brit. sh.	230	Wells, Hutton & Co.	
Brit. sh.	380	Wells, Hutton & Co.	
Brit. sh.	476	Schultz, Reiss & Co.	Hong, &c.

35	423	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
36	424	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
37	425	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
38	426	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
39	427	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
40	428	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
41	429	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
42	430	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
43	431	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
44	432	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
45	433	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
46	434	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
47	435	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
48	436	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
49	437	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
50	438	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
51	439	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
52	440	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
53	441	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
54	442	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
55	443	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
56	444	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
57	445	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
58	446	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
59	447	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
60	448	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
61	449	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
62	450	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
63	451	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
64	452	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
65	453	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
66	454	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
67	455	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
68	456	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
69	457	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
70	458	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
71	459	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
72	460	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
73	461	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
74	462	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
75	463	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
76	464	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
77	465	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
78	466	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
79	467	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
80	468	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
81	469	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
82	470	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
83	471	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
84	472	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
85	473	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
86	474	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
87	475	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
88	476	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
89	477	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
90	478	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
91	479	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
92	480	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
93	481	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
94	482	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
95	483	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
96	484	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
97	485	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
98	486	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
99	487	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain
100	488	Wahli, Hall & Co	Uncertain